

the foreigners with whom they came into contact could be alternately civilized and bullied into conforming to the wish of the Chinese, the latter were but confirmed in their instinct of unspeakable superiority and invariably acted upon this theory, until compelled to do otherwise, by the capture of Peking. Since that time, although less than a generation has passed away, great changes have come over China, and it might be supposed, that now at length foreign civilization and foreignness would be appreciated by the Chinese at their full value. No very extended or intimate acquaintance with the Chinese people is needed, however, to convince any candid observer that the present normal attitude of the Chinese mind, official and unofficial, towards foreigners, is not one of respect. If the Chinese do not feel for us an actual contempt, they do feel and often entirely and unintentionally manifest a feeling of condescension. It is this phenomenon with which we have now to deal.

The peculiar quality which the Chinese notice in regard to foreigners, is their dress, and in this we think no one will claim that we have much of which we can be proud. It is true that all varieties of the oriental costume seem to us to be clumsy, pendulous, and restrictive of personal liberty; but that is because our requirements in the line of active motion, are utterly different from those of any oriental people. When we consider the oriental modes of dress as adapted to orientals we cannot help recognizing the undoubted fact, that for orientals dress is exactly suited. But when orientals, and especially Chinese, examine our costume, they find nothing whatever to admire and much to excite criticism, not to say ridicule. It is a postulate in oriental dress that shall be loose, and that shall be draped in such a way as to conceal the contour of the body. A Chinese gentleman clad in a short frock, would not venture to show himself in public, but numbers of foreigners are continually seen in every foreign settlement in China, clad in what are appropriately styled 'monkey jackets'. The foreign short-coat, the double-breasted frock-coat, (not a single button of which may be in use), and especially the hideous and amorphous abortion called a 'dress-coat' are all equally incomprehensible to the Chinese, particularly as some of these garments do not pretend to cover the chest, which is the most exposed part of the body, made still more exposed by the unaccountable deficiencies of a vest cut away so as to display a strip of linen. Every foreigner in China is seen to have two buttons securely fastened to the tail of his coat, where there is never anything to button, and where they are as little ornamental as useful. If the dress of the male foreigner appears to the average Chinese to be essentially irrational and ridiculous, that of the foreign ladies is far more so. It violates Chinese ideas of propriety, not to say of decency, in a great variety of ways. Taken in connection with that freedom of intercourse between the sexes which is the accompaniment of occidental civilization, it is not strange that the Chinese who judge only from traditional standards of fitness, should thoroughly misunderstand and grossly misconstrue what they see. Foreign ignorance of the Chinese language is a fertile occasion for a feeling of superiority on the part of Chinese. It makes no difference that a foreigner may be able to converse fluently in every language of modern Europe, if he cannot understand what is said to him by an ignorant Chinese coolie, the coolie will despise him in consequence. It is true that in so doing the coolie will only further illustrate his own ignorance, but his feeling of superiority is not the least test on account of his intelligence. If the foreigner is struggling with his environment, and endeavoring to master the language of the people, he will be constantly stung by the air of disdain with which even his own servants will remark in an audible aside, "Oh, he does not understand!" when the sole obstacle to understanding lies in the turbid statement of the Chinese himself. But the Chinese does not recognize this fact, nor if he should do so, would it diminish his sense of innate superiority. This general state of things continues indefinitely for all students of Chinese, for no matter how much one knows, there is always a continental area which to do it, it seems to be a general experience, though not necessarily a universal one, that the foreigner in China after the preliminary stages of his experience are passed, gets little credit for anything which he happens to know, but rather to credit for the things which he does not know. The Chinese estimate of the value of the knowledge which foreigners display of the Chinese language and Chinese literature, is frequently susceptible of illustration by a remark of Dr. Johnson's in regard to woman's preaching, which he declared to be like a dog's walking on its hind legs—it is not well done, but then it is a surprise to find it done at all.

Foreign ignorance of the customs of the Chinese, is another cause of a feeling of superiority on the part of the Chinese. That any one should be ignorant of what they have always known, seems to them to be almost incredible. Many Chinese unconsciously adopt toward foreigners, an air of amused interest, combined with depreciation, like that with which Mr. Bittimer regarded David Copperfield, as if mentally saying perpetually, "So young sir, so young!" This does not apply usually to all intelligent Chinese experience in China, for experience accumulates more or less rapidly for shrewd observers, as foreigners in China are not unlikely to be. Still, whatever the extent of one's experience, there are multitudes of details in regard to social matters, of which one must necessarily be ignorant, for the reason that he has never heard of them, and there must be a first time for every acquisition.

Foreign inability to do what any ordinary Chinese can do with the greatest ease, leads the Chinese to look down upon us. We cannot eat what they eat, we cannot bear the sun, we cannot sleep in a crowd in a noisy room without air to breathe. We cannot scull one of their boats, nor can we do "Yi Yi!" to one of their mule teams, in such a way that the animals will do anything which we desire. It is well known that the artillery department of the British army on their way to Peking, was rendered perfectly helpless near Ho. Hsi. Wu, by the desertion of the native carriers, for not a man in the British forces was able to persuade the Chinese animals to take a single step! Inability to conform to Chinese ideas and habits, in ceremony, as well as in what we consider more important matters, causes the Chinese to feel a thinly disguised contempt for a race whom they think will not and cannot be made to understand "propriety." It is not that a foreigner cannot make a bow, but he generally finds it hard to make a Chinese bow in a Chinese way, and the difficulty is as much moral as physical. The foreigner feels a contempt for the code of ceremonial, often frivolous in their appearance, and he has no patience, if he has the capacity, to spend twenty minutes in a polite scuffle, the termination of which is foreseen by both sides with absolute certainty. The foreigner does not wish to spend his time in talking empty nothings for an old half day. To him, time is money, but it is very far from being so to a Chinese, for in China every one has an abundance of time, and very few have any money. No Chinese has ever yet learned that when he kills time, it is well to make certain that it is the time which belongs to him, and not that of some one else. With this predisposition to despise as much as possible, with superstitious ceremony because it is distasteful, and because the time

which it involves can be used more agreeably in other ways, it is not strange that the foreigner, even in his own eyes, makes, but a poor figure in comparison with a ceremonious Chinese. Compare the dress, bearings, and action of a Chinese official, with long flowing robes and graceful motions, with the awkward genuflections of his foreign visitor. It requires all the native politeness of the Chinese, to prevent them from laughing outright at the contrast. In this connection it must be noted that nothing contributes so effectively to the instinctive Chinese contempt for the foreigner, as evident disregard which the latter feels for that official display so dear to the oriental. What must have been the inner thought of the Chinese who were told that they were to behold the "great American Emperor," and who saw General Grant in citizen's costume with a cigar in his mouth, walking along the open street? Imagine the foreign Consul, who asks with Chinese politeness, making a journey to a provincial capital to interview the Governor, in order to settle an international dispute. Thousands are gathered on the city wall to watch the procession of the great foreign magnate, a procession which is found to consist of two carts, and riding horses, the attendants of the Consul being an interpreter, a Chinese acting as messenger (ling chin), and another as cook! Is it any wonder that orientals gazing on such a scene, should look with a curiosity which changes first to indifference, and then to contempt?

The particulars in which we consider ourselves to be unquestionably superior to the Chinese do not make upon them the impression which we should expect, and which we could desire. They recognize the fact that we are their superiors in mechanical contrivances, but many of these contrivances are regarded in the light in which we should look upon feats of sleight of hand—curious, inexplicable, and useless. Our results appear to them to be due to some kind of supernatural power, and it is remembered that Confucius refused to talk of magic. How profoundly indifferent the Chinese are to the wonders of science and electricity practically applied, an army of disappointed contractors who have been in China, have discovered. With few exceptions the Chinese do not wish, (though they may be forced to take) foreign models for anything whatever. They care nothing for sanitation, for ventilation, nor for physiology. They would like some, but by no means all, of the results of Western progress, without submitting to Western methods, but rather than submit to Western methods, they will cheerfully forego the results. Whatever has a direct unmistakable tendency to make China formidable as a Power, that they want and will have, but the rest must wait, and if there were not a Zeit-geist, or Spirit-of-the-Age, superior to any Chinese, other improvements might wait long. The Chinese do not appear to be much impressed by the undoubted ability of individual foreigners in practical lines. Saxons admire the man who 'can,' and as Carlyle was so fond of remarking, they make and call him 'King.' The skill of the foreigner is to the Chinese amusing and perhaps amazing, and they will by no means forget nor omit to make demands upon it, the next time they chance to want anything done, but so far from regarding the foreigner in this respect as a model for imitation, it is probable that the idea does not even enter the skull of one Chinese in ten thousand. To them the ideal scholar continues to be the literary fossil who has learned everything, forgotten nothing, taken several degrees, has hard work to keep from starvation, and with claws on his hands, several inches in length, cannot do any one thing, (except to teach school) by which he can keep soul and body together, for "the Superior Man is, not a Utensil."

Western nations taken as a whole, do not impress educated Chinese with a sense of the superiority of such nations to China. This feeling was admirably exemplified in the reply of His Excellency Kuo, former Chinese Minister to Great Britain, when in answer to a question, Dr. Legge had told the Minister that in his opinion the moral condition of England is higher than that of China. After pausing to take in this judgment in all its bearings, His Excellency replied with deep feeling, "I am very much surprised." Comparisons of this sort can not be successfully made, in a superficial way, and least of all from a diplomatic point of view. They involve a minute acquaintance with the inner life of both nations, and an ability to appreciate the operations of countless causes in the gradual multiplication of effects. Into any such comparison it is far from being our purpose now to enter.

It was once thought that with Western inventions, China, could be taken by storm. Knives, forks, stockings, and pianos, were shipped to China from England, under the impression that this empire was about to be 'Europeanized.' If there ever had been a time when the Chinese Empire was to be taken by storm in this way, that time would have been long ago, but there never was such time. China is not a country, and the Chinese are not a people, to be taken by storm, with anything whatsoever. The only way to secure the solid and permanent respect of the Chinese race for Western peoples as a whole, is by convincing object lessons, showing that Christian civilization in the mass and in detail, produce effects which cannot be matched by the civilization which China already possesses. If this conviction cannot be produced, the Chinese will continue, and not without reason, to feel and to display in all their relation to foreigners, both condescension and contempt.

N. C. Daily News.

At Hangchow a poor man who had failed in store-keeping and grown very hard up, the other day found a small pearl on the street, and taking it to a lady's ornament shop tried in vain to sell it for 100 cash. He tried again, at another house, and got 300 tael. The purchaser sold it again for over 1,000 taels.

At Han-ning Hien, Si-ngan Fu, Shensi province, the river has overflowed, bursting the dykes and flooding the surrounding country. The inundation occurred so rapidly that the country people in escaping had no time to take a change of clothes or provisions with them, and several people were drowned, both men and women, with many dogs and poultry. The Governor of the province is exerting himself actively to repair the damaged public works and succor the distressed people.

Outside the Chang-i gate of Peking at Tsai Ha Ying, a gang of robbers used to commit their depredations. They recently made their appearance suddenly at Ma Kia Fu outside the Yu-an gate, and tried the same game, but 200 villagers assembled at the beat of the gong, and attacked the gang to such good purpose with bayonets and sickles that they fled several li, leaving many wounded behind them including several priests. Taken before the major inside the Chang-i gate and strictly questioned, these prisoners divulged the names of the receivers of the plunder which they had disposed of, who live at Pao-fing Fu. An armed force of military has been sent to Pao-fing Fu to make arrests.

At the recent literary examinations in Foochow the candidates seem to have had a pretty hard time of it. Three died of illness after the first

day. One man went mad as soon as the themes were issued, and began to cut himself with broken pottery or anything he could find, regardless of the streaming blood. Another went mad and began to cut dirt. On the second day another candidate began spitting quantities of blood, and presently died. Each candidate, of course, was in a separate cell, and owing to the rapidly with which a number of additional cells have lately been run up, there was no properly flat raised place to sleep, and a number of the men rolled off on the damp ground; one was bitten by a poisonous snake and died.

Within the Magistrate's district of Yungkin Hien, in the prefecture of Wenchow, in Chekiang province, there is a gang of armed brigands who have of late months committed many robberies with violence and carried off many people to hold to ransom. The General at Wenchow, Chow Tsing-shan, has now concerted measures with the Commandants at Tachow and Chuchow, and several hundreds of soldiers have been sent out in separate parties on the roads to capture the bandits. In addition to this, from the Wenchow garrison have been detached 300 trained troops to proceed to the place to help in the capture. These 300 men have already been selected, and will be equipped and started as soon as possible after they have received their pay on 20th Sept., being the mid-autumn term.

About 30 to 40 li from Foochow there is a mountain forming part of the Ko Shan range, where a foreigner last year built a house in foreign style. The literal and gentry petitioned the Viceroy of the Province, Yang Shih-t'uan, in opposition to a foreign house being allowed on that sacred mountain, and the Viceroy has replied, referring to the withdrawal of the Commissioner of Customs last year from a foreign house he had built there as a summer retreat, and its return to the native authorities. He was astonished at the people letting a site again for another foreign house to stand, and asked Chang Tsun-ai to report on the subject. It is, he says, not a place where foreigners may live, as at a Treaty Port, and so as soon as the necessary information is obtained, the case is to be settled in concert with the Consul in strict accordance with Treaty.

At Kiu-tang, on the Poyang Lake about 40 li from Kukiang, there is a Life-saving Association, called the "Tsi-shan T'ang," which used to keep life-boats called "Red Boats" on the lake to rescue junks in distress, but whose funds are so misadministered, and in fact, embezzled, by the present manager, that its revenue, which is considerable from rents of houses and lands, is all engrossed by him except a little which is spent on free burials, autumn-masses for the dead, and processions in the seventh moon, and the life-boats no longer do their duty. The local society have asked the magistrate to look into the books of the charity, as they are eager to re-institute the life-boat service on the lake; quite lately a ferry-boat having been capsized with 20 men and women, all of whom were drowned, which could not have happened had life-boats been at hand. About 10 of the bodies were recovered, and taken to the "Tsi-shan T'ang," but the manager refused to do any thing towards their burial. The management seem to think more about accumulating dollars than "accumulating virtue" ("Tsi-shan").

At Shun-t'eh Hien, Kwangtung Province, a farmer had some splendid orange trees, of which he was justly proud. The virtuous Luh Lung gained approbation in old times for stealing oranges for his sick mother, but had it not been for the excuse of filial piety, he would have deserved catching and castigation like any other petty thief. This year he has been at our farm, and he offered a reward of \$2 to capture them. One night he was himself crouching amongst the trees on the watch, when a man came in, and starting up, he recognised in him a certain very rich and very voracious neighbour and acquaintance, who had in return (enforced) contributions to defence, obtained the honorary rank and title of Court Kitchener, and therefore presumably ought to have easily got enough to eat during the day time. The capturer insisted on his paying a fine. The rich miser grumbled loudly against this, and the neighbours began to collect, hearing the altercation. It was only on the farmer insisting on putting in practice as an alternative the local custom of beating a thief that the miser was persuaded to pay down his four dollars and allowed to depart.

Under the distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir WILLIAM DES VIGUEUX, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, H.E. Lieut-General CAMERON, C.B., Commanding Troops, Hongkong, China, and Straits Settlements, Major-General GORDON, Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, Hongkong, Colonel CRATER, C.R.A., Colonel D. G. ANDERSON, 58th Regiment, Doctor AYRES, Colonial Surgeon, and Officers of the Garrison.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:— Dress Circle \$2.00, Stalls 1.00, Pit 0.50, Men in Uniform half price to Stalls and Pit.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, where a plan of the house can be seen.

Accompanist, Mr. W. GOLDBORNE, Stage Manager, Mr. P. P. WARNER, R.A. Secretary, Mr. F. J. SMALL, R.N.D.Y.

Committee: Mr. J. QUINN, Victoria Gaol, Mr. W. H. FOULKES, Victoria Gaol, Mr. H. RAPSTADT, Victoria Gaol, Mr. J. P. MCCARTHY, Mr. C. A. PHILLIPOTT.

By kind permission of Col. ANDERSON and Officers, the Band of the Regiment, under the Conductship of Mr. MORAN, will play during the interval.

Doors open at 8.30, to commence at 9 P.M. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [986]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT). THE Steamship "SEPTIMA," Captain Hansen, will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [978]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.) THE Company's Steamship.

"GENERAL WERDER," Captain W. von Schuckmann, will leave for the above Ports, on or about SATURDAY, the 6th instant. For further particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [979]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI. THE Company's Steamship.

"NECKAR," Captain H. Supper, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail. For further particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [980]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN, HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 28th day of October, 1888, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Captain H. Supper, with PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave the Port as above, Calling at GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 27th October, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [981]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"ABYSSINIA," 1651 Tons Register, G. Lee, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 6th October, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "ALBANY" on the 25th October, and S.S. "BATAVIA" on 15th November. Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers. First-class Fares granted as follows:— To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$160.00 To San Francisco 175.00 To all Common Ports in Canada 230.00 and the United States 300.00 To Liverpool 300.00 To London 305.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C. Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 5th October. All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [982]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES, FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are hereby informed that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 6th instant. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [983]

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. S. E. SHELLIM in our Firm here and in China ceased on the 1st January last. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [984]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. THE Undersigned have This Day REMOVED their Office from Stanley Street to No. 49, Wyndham Street. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [985]

To-day's Advertisements.

THE "GIBB" LINE. FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA FOCHOOW. Calling at QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c. THE British Steamer.

"TARTAR," Captain Bailey, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M. Attention is directed to this Steamer's comfortable Saloon and State Rooms, affording excellent Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Fare to Sydney or Melbourne \$150. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers. Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [913]

THE "GIBB" LINE. FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE AND JAVA. Taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c. THE British Steamer.

"GHAZEE," Captain Scotland, will be despatched as above on or about the 8th instant. Attention is directed to this State Rooms, affording excellent Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Fare to Sydney or Melbourne \$150. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers. Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [986]

THE CHINA ENGINEERING COMPANY.

Contractors or Agents FOR THE CONSTRUCTION & EQUIPMENT OF RAILWAYS.

NARROW-GUAGE and PORTABLE RAILWAYS. ROAD TRAMWAYS and WIRE-ROPE MOUNTAIN TRAMWAYS. WIRE-ROPE MOUNTAIN MINERAL TRAMWAYS.

THE ERECTION and MAINTENANCE OF TELEGRAPHS. SUBMARINE CABLE LINES.

THE CONSERVANCY OF RIVERS and the CONTROL OF FLOODS.

THE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION and DEVELOPEMENT OF CANALS.

HARBOUR WORKS, SEA WALLS and BREAKWATERS.

THE IMPROVEMENT and DEEPENING OF TIDAL HARBOURS.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF FORTIFICATIONS and LAND DEFENCES.

THE TORPEDO DEFENCE OF RIVERS and HARBOURS.

ELECTRICAL and CONTACT SUBMARINE MINES and FISH TORPEDOS.

THE DESIGNING, BUILDING and ARMING OF UNSINKABLE ARMOUR-CLAD FLOATING BATTERIES, FAST CRUISERS and TORPEDO BOATS.

MUNITIONS OF WAR, GUNPOWDER and DYNAMITE.

THE DESIGNING and BUILDING OF UNSINKABLE COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIPS of any dimensions, speed, draft of water or capacity, and propelled by PADDLE WHEELS, SINGLE, DOUBLE or QUADRUPLE SCREWS or STERN WHEELS.

THE RECLAMATION OF WASTE LANDS. IRRIGATION WORKS.

THE DEVELOPEMENT of PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

THE OPENING and MANAGEMENT of MINES.

MINING and MINERAL DRESSING MACHINERY.

IRON or STEEL BRIDGES, WHARVES and GODOWNS.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FACTORIES, and MILLS.

ARTESIAN WELLS, DEEP WELLS and all PUMPING MACHINERY.

BRICK TEA PRESSING MACHINERY.

SULPHURIC ACID WORKS.

EARTH and ROCK BORING MACHINERY.

THE CONCESSIONS for PUBLIC or PRIVATE WORKS.

ENGINEERING MONOPOLIES or SUBSIDIES.

TUBULAR FLOATING DOCKS.

MACHINERY of every description connected with Engineering and Industrial Enterprise in all its branches.

SURVEYS made and Estimates and Plans submitted for proposed works on terms to be obtained on application to H. SMITH BIDWELL, Secretary, Temporary Offices, MACAO. Macao, 1st October, 1888. [987]

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To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

MONDAY, the 8th day of October, 1888, at 4 P.M., are published for general information. By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [979]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction, Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of October, 1888, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.

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Insurances.

THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families, brought up in comfort, perhaps in luxury, are left in extreme poverty every year from the neglect of having neglected to insure their life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprotected. For all this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY

In connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to THE BORNEO COMPANY, LD., Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1888. [659]
ECONOMIC FIRE OFFICE, LIMITED, LONDON.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....357,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....171,500

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at CURRENT RATES. F. NAUDIN & Co. Office, No. 58, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 17th September, 1888. [922]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333.33
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND.....\$240,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
I. F. SING, Esq., LO YUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [858]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1888. [156]

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 3rd October, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 28th September, 1888. [192]

Intimations.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7 PER CENT. SILVER LOAN OF 1886.

LOAN E.

FOURTH HALF YEARLY DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the Stipulation contained in the BONDS of the LOAN, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par at the Shanghai Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, and at other Offices of the Bank, at the current rates of Exchange for demand bills on Shanghai on the 30th day of September, 1888, when the interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of WILLIAM HENRY GASKELL, Acting Chief Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.
17 BONDS NOS.—

95 376 506 587
502 805 838 1048
1432 1601 1789 1840
1903 1916 2165 2534
3012

For 250 Shanghai Taels each—4,250 Shanghai Taels.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, W. H. GASKELL, Acting Chief Accountant.

Countersigned, A. P. STOKES, Notary Public, Hongkong, 20th August, 1888. [696]

NOTICE.

CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Six per cent. or Three Dollars per Share for the six months ending 31st August, will be paid at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or after the 5th October. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for their Dividend Warrants.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th inst. to 4th October, both days inclusive.

WM. CRUICKSHANK, General Manager, Hongkong, 27th September, 1888. [666]

HONGKONG HOTEL

THE HOTEL is prepared to SUPPLY Picnic and Shooting Parties with all requirements. The Hotel Launch is Available for HIRE when not required for Hotel purposes.

Apply to C. M. ROBERTS, Manager, Hongkong, 15th September, 1888. [1915]

Intimations.

WANTED.

A CLERK for the HONGKONG HOTEL; a European preferred. Apply to C. M. ROBERTS, Manager, Hongkong, 28th September, 1888. [970]

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD Second-hand full-sized ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, with BALLS, CUES, etc., complete. Apply to M. P. c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office, Hongkong, 25th September, 1888. [955]

MACAO.

WANTED to purchase, in a good situation in Macao, Small FAMILY RESIDENCE commanding a sea-view. Price must be Moderate. Apply with full particulars, by letter only, to c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office, Hongkong, 25th September, 1888. [954]

Abridged Prospectus

OF THE AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1865 TO 1886 OF HONGKONG.

CAPITAL.....\$200,000, Divided into 4,000 Shares of \$50 each, of which 500 are fully paid-up Shares and allotted, 2,400 have been applied for and will be allotted, and the remaining 1,100 are offered to the Public and are payable as follows, viz:—

\$10 on application, \$10 on allotment, \$5 on the 31st December, 1888, and the remaining \$25 when and as the same shall from time to time be called up under the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of the Company.

DIRECTORS: J. D. HUMPHREYS, Esq., D. NOWROJEE, Esq., E. C. L. REUTER, Esq., A. FINDLAY SMITH, Esq., E. L. WOODIN, Esq.

BANKERS: THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

ARCHITECTS: MESSRS. DANBY & LEIGH.

SOLICITORS: MESSRS. WOTTON & DEACON.

THE COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of purchasing from the Vendors, the site of the AUSTIN ARMS at VICTORIA PEAK, Hongkong, Farm Lot No. 54, for the sum of \$50,000 (of which the Vendors agreed to take \$20,000 in fully paid-up Shares in the Company) and erecting thereon and keeping a large First-class RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, and also purchasing from the Vendor, certain other pieces of ground at the Peak, registered as the remaining portion of Rural Building Lot No. 18 and Rural Building Lot No. 60, for the sum of \$50,000 (of which the Vendor agreed to take \$10,000 in fully paid-up Shares in the Company) and erecting thereon and leaving a terrace of 11 Houses.

The Share Capital required for the above objects is \$200,000, to be raised by the issue of 4,000 shares of \$50 each, of which 500 shares, fully paid up, will be allotted and issued to the Vendors in pursuance of an Agreement dated the 18th September, 1888, hereinafter mentioned, by which the Vendors agreed to sell the said Farm Lot No. 54 to the Company at the price of \$50,000, and to accept payment of \$20,000 portion thereof in 400 fully paid-up shares of the Company, and an agreement dated the 18th September, 1888, hereinafter mentioned, by which the Vendor agreed to sell the said Remaining Portion of Rural Building Lot No. 18 and Rural Building Lot No. 60 to the Company at the price of \$50,000 and to accept payment of \$10,000, portion thereof in 200 fully paid-up shares of the Company. A further 2,400 shares have been applied for and will be allotted, and the remaining 1,100 shares are offered to the Public and will be allotted and issued as the Directors of the Company shall determine and shall be paid for as follows:—\$10 on application, \$10 on allotment, \$5 on the 31st December, 1888, and the remaining \$25 when and as the same shall from time to time be called up under the provisions of the Articles of the Company.

The site of the "AUSTIN ARMS" contains 84,546 superficial square feet and is within 5 minutes walk of the Terminus of the Peak Tramway.

The Hotel proposed to be erected will contain upwards of 100 Rooms, including a large Public Dining Hall, Private Dining Room, Drawing Room, Morning Room, Billiard and Smoking Rooms and Bar, and Bed Rooms, and will occupy half only of Farm Lot No. 54, thus leaving the other half for future extensions.

The terrace proposed to be erected on the Remaining Portion of Rural Building Lot No. 18 and Rural Building Lot No. 60, the site of which will be levelled and prepared ready for building by and at the expense of the Vendor, will command a view, on the North Side, of the Harbour of Hongkong, and on the South Side, of Pokfulam, and will consist of 8 houses of 4 rooms each and 9 houses of 5 rooms each, with suitable out-offices. The site contains an area of 84,447 superficial square feet and is within 5 minutes walk of the Terminus of the Peak Tramway, and the houses can be let at such moderate rents as to readily secure tenants.

The architects of the Company estimate that the Hotel can be built and completely furnished at the cost of \$80,000, and the 11 terrace houses can be built and finished ready for occupation for the further sum of \$80,000.

An arrangement has been made with Mr. DORABEE NOWROJEE for the management of the Hotel.

Two agreements only have been entered into and are respectively dated the 18th day of September, 1888.

Copies of these Agreements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and the prospectus, can all be seen at the office of Messrs WOTTON & DEACON, the Solicitors of the Company, at 35, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Applications for shares, which will be received until the 6th October next, must be made on a form which can be obtained at 35, Queen's Road, Hongkong, or the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and must be forwarded to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the amount payable on application must be deposited with them. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned, without any deduction but without any interest, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment, and any excess returned.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 21st September, 1888. [938]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

| STEAMERS. | FROM. | DATE DUR. | AGENTS. |
|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Japan | Calcutta | October 1st | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. |
| Panam | Liverpool | October 1st | Butterfield & Swire. |
| Hydaspes | London | October 1st | P. & O. S. N. Co. |
| Lydia | Hamburg | October 2nd | Siemens & Co. |
| Antenor | Liverpool | October 3rd | Butterfield & Swire. |
| Oceanic | San Francisco | October 4th | O. & O. S. S. Co. |
| Amphitrite | Trieste | October 4th | Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co. |
| Neckar | Bremen | October 5th | Melchers & Co. |
| Stura | Singapore | October 5th | Carlowitz & Co. |
| Albany | Vancouver | October 11th | Adamson, Bell & Co. |

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

| DESTINATION. | VESSELS. | AGENTS. | DATE OF LEAVING. |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| London, &c., via Suez Canal | Bokhara | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Oct. 10th, at noon. |
| London, via Suez Canal | Menelaus | Butterfield & Swire. | About 8th Oct. |
| Marseilles, via Saigon, &c. | Ava | Messageries Maritimes. | Oct. 17th, at noon. |
| Bremen, & Ports of Call. | Nectar | Melchers & Co. | Oct. 28th, at 10 a.m. |
| Haarlem and Hamburg, &c. | Electra | Siemens & Co. | Oct. 7th, at 10 a.m. |
| Trieste, via Straits, &c. | Amphitrite | Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co. | Oct. 11th, at noon. |
| San Francisco, via Ythama | City of Sydney | Pacific Mail S. S. Co. | Oct. 6th, at 3 p.m. |
| Vancouver, B.C., via A. & S. | Oceanic | O. & O. S. S. Co. | Oct. 17th, at 3 p.m. |
| Sydney and Melbourne | Abyssinia | Adamson, Bell & Co. | Oct. 4th, at 3 p.m. |
| Auckland, Wellington, &c. | Taiyuan | Butterfield & Swire. | About 6th Oct. |
| Calcutta, via Straits, &c. | Japan | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. | Oct. 7th, at 4 p.m. |
| Sourabaya, via Saigon, &c. | Almor | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | About Oct. 11th. |
| Yokohama, via N'saki, &c. | Verona | P. & O. S. N. Co. | About Oct. 6th. |
| Kobe | General Werder | Melchers & Co. | Oct. 3rd, at 4 p.m. |
| Shanghai | Septima | P. O. S. N. Co. | Oct. 5th, at noon. |
| Shanghai | Hydaspes | Butterfield & Swire. | Oct. 5th, at noon. |
| Shanghai | Ningpo | Siemens & Co. | To-morrow, at 4 p.m. |
| Shanghai | Neckar | Melchers & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Shanghai, via Amoy | Priam | Butterfield & Swire. | October 3rd. |
| Manila, via Amoy | Don Juan | Brandie & Co. | To-morrow, at 4 p.m. |
| Manila, via Amoy | Zafro | Russell & Co. | To-morrow, at 4 p.m. |
| Coast Ports | Hailong | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Oct. 3rd, daylight. |
| Swatow | Pakshang | Hop Hing Hong | To-morrow, at 4 p.m. |

Intimations.

PIANOS FOR SALE. A. HAHN, PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED. PIANOS ON HIRE.

DANCING CLASSES WILL BE RE-OPENED, ON THE 1st OCTOBER NEXT.

All Applications or Orders please address to No. 22, ELGIN STREET, or c/o HONGKONG HOTEL. [957]

Hongkong, 25th September, 1888.

W. POWELL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF IRON and Brass Bedsteads and Infant's Cots. N.B.—We import our Hair from England and guarantee the cleanliness and purity of all our Mattresses made at our establishment. Mattresses teased and renewed on shortest notice.

W. POWELL & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Hongkong, 24th September, 1888. [6]

200,000 Admitted people

CURED BY

GOLD, COUGH, SLEEPLESS NIGHTS

NERVOUS FITS

BY DRUG

DOCT' FORGET'S SIRUP

To be had of all Chemists throughout the world

Must bear following address.

36 Rue Vivienne

CHABLE

PARIS

200,000 Admitted people

CURED BY

GONORRHEA, WHITES

SEMINAL LOSSES

DEBILITY, EXHAUSTION, &c.

BY DRUG

CHARLIE'S CITRATE OF IRON

To be had of all respectable Chemists

Must bear following address

Oriza - Perfumery

L. LEGRAND, PARIS, rue Saint-Honore, 207.

ESS-ORIZA SOLIDIFIED CONCRETE PERFUMES

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY PATENTED IN FRANCE AND ABROAD

The solid Oriza perfume, prepared by a new process, have a fullness of concentration and fragrance hitherto unknown.

They are sold, in the shape of *Penicils* or *Lozenges*, in small bottles or neat-boxes of every description, and are exceedingly easy to carry. These *Perfume-Penicils* do not evaporate, and the same box can be filled again and again after the first supply has been used up.

They possess the valuable property of communicating their fragrance without damping or spoiling things with which they are brought into contact.

RUB ONLY SLIGHTLY TO INSTANTANEOUSLY PERFUME:

THE SKIN, BEARD, HANDS, CHEEKS, LIPS, CLOTHES, GLOVES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

And any article of millinery or stationery OF ALL DEALERS ALL OVER THE WORLD

PARIS, 14, rue Lamartine, M. MALLET

Wishes to buy all the kinds of postage stamps, cards and envelopes, especially rare old or surcharged issues. To give the prices in writing.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Volcklinger and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES, No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [607]

FOR SALE. AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS, BUBBLY WINE, CHAMPAGNE, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, "EMPIRE" ALE AND STOUT, MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, "EMPIRE" LUBRICATORS, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, COOKING STOVES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH, BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES, JUVENILE VELOCIPEDES, HORSES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLE WHEELS for INRICKSHAS, SODA WATER MACHINERY, JET'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 24th September, 1888. [11]

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Drill Season of the HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS 1888-9 will commence on the 1st proximo.

Surgeon CAPTAIN will attend at Headquarters EVERY FRIDAY EVENING at 6 O'CLOCK when gentlemen desirous of joining can be enrolled, if found fit.

It will be greatly to the advantage of new members joining as early in the month as possible; by doing so they can attend sufficient drills to enable them to pass inspection in marching and cadence exercises on or about the 30th October. This applies also to last year's recruits. It will be necessary to pay strict attention to these drills to pass the inspection. Dates of Drills, &c., will be issued by 'Express' later on.

By Order, J. D. ANDERSON, Lieut., R.A., Adjutant, Hongkong Volunteers.

Head-Quarters, Hongkong, 22nd September, 1888. [942]

ROSE & CO.

BEG to inform the Residents of Hongkong and Out Ports, as they have disposed of their business to the HALL & HOLTZ CO. OPERATIVE COMPANY, and as they are leaving the colony at an early date, ALL ACCOUNTS owing to them are requested to be paid by the 1st of October next, and ALL CLAIMS against them to be sent in for collection at once.

By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary, Hongkong, 21st September, 1888. [939]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. FIFTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SOCIETY will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October next, at Half-past Three O'Clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of accounts for the year 1887, and for the half year ending 30th June, 1888.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary, Hongkong, 28th September, 1888. [971]

FOR HIRE. THE Fast Steam Launch "ELK" is always kept under steam off Pedder's Wharf and is at the service of the public for proceeding to and from Steamers, Picnic and Bathing Parties, etc.

For particulars, apply to CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 17th August, 1888. [801]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Steam Dispatch Launch "BONNIE" is now lying off Pedder's Wharf for Hire. For terms apply to THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 7, Pedder's Street, Hongkong, 13th September, 1888. [899]

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

13, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG

LIST of Subscribers to the TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

1.—"Hongkong Telegraph" Office.
2.—Manson, Dr. P., M.D.
3.—Cantile, Dr. J.
4.—Hartigan, Dr. Wm.
5.—Manson, Dr. P., M.D., (Peak).
6.—Vernon, J. V. V.
7.—Cantile, Dr. J.
8.—Poensacker, L.
9.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
10.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
11.—Chater and Vernon.
12.—Judd, Walter, (Woodlands).
13.—"Daily Press."
14.—Russell & Co.
15.—E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
16.—Great Northern Telegraph Co.
17.—Central Police Station.
18.—Watson, A. S., & Co., Ltd.
19.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
20.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
21.—Cruickshank, Wm., Pedder's Street.
22.—"China Mail."
23.—Jordan, Dr. G. P.
24.—Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.
25.—Aberdeen Dock.
26.—Alice Memorial Hospital.
27.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
28.—McEwen, A. P.
29.—Peak Hotel.
30.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
31.—The Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.
32.—Victoria Dispensary.
33.—Cruickshank, Wm.
34.—Ah Yon & Co., 80, Praya Central.
35.—Just, H. Z.
36.—Linstead & Davis.
37.—Foster, F. T. P.
38.—The Borneo Co., Ltd.
39.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
40.—Dodwell, F.
41.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Pedder's Street.
42.—Government House.
43.—Hutchins & Egan.
44.—Bellill & Co.
45.—Bellill, E. R., Cause Road.
46.—Do. Victoria Peak.
47.—Carlows & Co.
48.—The Imports and Exports Office.
49.—Morris & Ray.
50.—Layton, B.
51.—Judd, Walter.
52.—Webber, J. F.
53.—Dowson, H.
54.—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.
55.—Sankay, Captain A. R. A. and Pape, Cl.
56.—Boy Sigs.
57.—Subscription to Exchange \$84 per Annum.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1888. [916]

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Underigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to remedy the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong, 24th September, 1888. [916]

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

A FULL ACCOUNT of the proceedings in connection with this gigantic undertaking, reprinted from the Hongkong Telegraph. With plan of the city of Victoria, showing the intended Reclamation.

PRICE.....ONE DOLLAR. To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WAISE, LD.; Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s; and Mr. W. BREWER'S, Hongkong, 12th July, 1888.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY, Proprietor, Hongkong, 24th June, 1888. [656]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.